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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

King Apple



BALDWIN

WOODLAWN NURSERIES

ALLEN L. WOOD

Culver Road and Garson Ave.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Growing of Apples

THIS BOOKLET WAS ARRANGED TO GIVE YOU INFORMATION CONCERNING THE GREATEST
COMMERCIAL FRUIT INDUSTRY—APPLE GROWING.



THE APPLE is said to have grown in a wild and cultivated state in different parts of Europe and Asia a great many years ago and was brought to this country by the first settlers. These men brought the seeds of the Apple over and planted them, but after a short time, not being satisfied with the poor results, scions of the different kinds were introduced and from time to time new ones brought over from the older countries:—From these first trees originated the different varieties we have to-day. Every year brings out other new kinds, some of them good, but many of them worthless. The planting of orchards for the growing of Apples and the Apple products, such as dried Apples, cider, Apple brandy and vinegar, began many years ago, but it was not until very recently that growers began to realize that it was the quality not the quantity that brought the money.

In some of the following paragraphs we will describe the best varieties both for home and market purposes. This information has been gathered from the many hundreds of letters we get from fruit men, both buyers and sellers, in all parts of the country:

The first thing to be done is to pick out the most favorable location for your orchard, but we hear many differences in opinion as to which is the most favorable. Some of the most experienced orchardists claim a Northern slope, others an Eastern and so on around the compass. But we have found an Eastern or Northeastern slope the most satisfactory, as soil and trees suffer less from heat and drought. This is especially true of the States New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and others that are subject to a long, hot and dry Summer. On many farms these slopes are not available, but the orchard, if possible, should be on land higher than that surrounding it, giving it a free circulation of air and will also keep guard against late Spring frosts which are so fatal to young fruit.

Apple trees should be set out from 30 to 40 feet apart, according to the variety planted, some kinds being larger growing trees than others. The most popular distance and the one that gives the best results is 40 feet. This allows for the planting of early bearing Apples between the permanent orchard trees. These filler trees, of course, should be taken out as soon as there is any chance of their crowding and hurting the growth or hindering the orchardist in the care of his orchard.

The question for the planter to decide is the best time to set out his trees, in the Fall or in the Spring. Both sides of this question have many advocates. The Fall planters argue that when a tree is set in the Fall the ground is not dried up or the trees damaged by the hot, dry season of weather that we generally experience in May and June. The Spring men claim that the trees do not get a sufficient hold or start in the ground to prevent their shrivelling and evaporating during the cold, dry Winter winds. In some localities the Spring planted trees are more successful, but in others we have experienced customers and friends who prefer the Fall. It is generally left to the man himself to decide. He knows his farm and the local climatic conditions better than anyone else.

The Growing of Apples

Drainage

All orchard lands should be thoroughly surface-drained and underdrained. No orchard can endure for a great length of time with stagnant water either on the surface or within the soil. All surplus water from excessive rainfall or from other causes should be promptly removed by either surface or subdraining.

If the natural formation of the land does not afford such prompt drainage it must be provided artificially. Surface ditches or furrows between the rows of trees may afford temporary drainage, but they are objectionable on other accounts that will be apparent; for an orchard thus drained will be difficult to get over in its necessary care and in gathering and handling the fruit. Underdrainage is far better on these accounts; besides, it is much more thorough, especially if accomplished by means of well-laid tiles.

A thorough breaking up of the subsoil will afford temporary drainage in a stiff clay soil, but in a few years the soil will again become compacted, when it will require restirring. But in all cases the planter must be the judge of the special drainage requirements of his soil and location.

Use of Fertilizers and of Clover

The soil constituting the proposed orchard site should be carefully studied, and if found to be lacking in the essential elements of fertility necessary to maintain a fairly vigorous wood growth, fertilizers should be added before plowing, that they may become thoroughly incorporated with the soil in preparing the land for planting.

Scientists and practical orchardists are generally agreed on the great value of well-rotted barnyard manure for an Apple orchard. It not only supplies humus, but it contains a large per cent. of other necessary nutritive elements for maintaining health, vigor and fruitfulness of tree and for the development of the proper qualities for a fine fruit product. But as the stock of this sort of manure is not always sufficient for the general demand, other agents have to be resorted; and next in value and in a concentrated form are unleached wood ashes, which will supply to a great extent the elements necessary to plant growth. It is maintained by some authority that one ton of unleached wood ashes contains as much plant nutriment as five tons of ordinary barnyard manure; therefore, whenever obtainable, ashes should be used in preference to any other fertilizer.

Preparing the Land for Planting

The principal requirements in preparing land for planting an orchard is deep tillage, and the more thoroughly this work is done the more certain is success. The preparation had best be done late in the Fall, so that the land will be ready for early Spring planting or for Fall planting, if preferred. Many successful orchardists, especially in the Western States, plow the ground in "lands" so as to make an open land furrow where each row of trees is to set, and then, after the trees are planted, back furrow the ground so as to make lands with tree rows in the center.

This method affords a deeper tilth under the trees, and at the same time surface drainage into the open land furrows, which will receive and, if properly graded, carry off any surplus water which may accumulate from heavy rainfalls.

A very important thing is the work of picking out the varieties which will bring the most money. All large nurseries handle a great many varieties, having calls for them from different parts of the country. It is not the larger fruit men who buy odd varieties, but rather the man with a backyard he wants to set out, or perhaps someone who has heard of a variety that sounds odd and want to try it. Nurserymen are trying to get away from selling these kinds which have no value or good and keep those which are good and have known value.

The Soil

Apple trees will thrive on almost any soil which is well prepared, but the different kinds of soil may require different treatment and after care.

Loamy Soil—A loamy plant food; hence it will manuring in its preparation be deeply stirred broken up by loamy soil is

soil is naturally rich in need little, if any, ration. But it should and thoroughly subsoiling. This what may be



Wealthy

termed free soil, as it seldom becomes compacted, even by abusive treatment.

Clay Soil—A clay soil is the most difficult to prepare, and often requires manuring, as well as thorough plowing, replowing and subsoiling. It should also be frequently stirred during the Summer months, and especially as soon after each rainfall as is practicable, to prevent it from baking and becoming compacted. This becomes even more important in seasons of long droughts.

Sandy Soil—Sandy soils are generally lacking in the necessary plant foods. They also have the objection of losing such fertilizers as may be added by the leaching effect of the rainfall.

Effects of Several Soils—The wood growth on loamy soils will be strong and vigorous, but may not be sufficiently mature to withstand the freezing of the more vigorous winters. Clay lands are apt to such vigorous growth,

The Growing of Apples

and orchard trees on such lands will be hardier as to winter-killing than on most other soils. With a free subsoil underlying it, a loamy soil will probably yield the best results, especially if it is well prepared by thorough culture and subsoiling before planting the trees. Timber lands, or lands on which forests have formerly grown, if having the proper exposure and drainage, are preferable for orchard sites. Such lands contain all the elements of plant food necessary to insure a good and sufficient wood growth and fruitfulness. Fruit grown on such lands will rank first class in size, quantity and appearance.

Planting

The land having been prepared by plowing, and manured where needed, the lines to guide the planter may be marked off with a plow run deeply, opening a furrow in the direction that will afford drainage, into which the trees may be set without digging holes, especially if in clay land, which would form basins that would retain water too long after a heavy rainfall.

Trimming

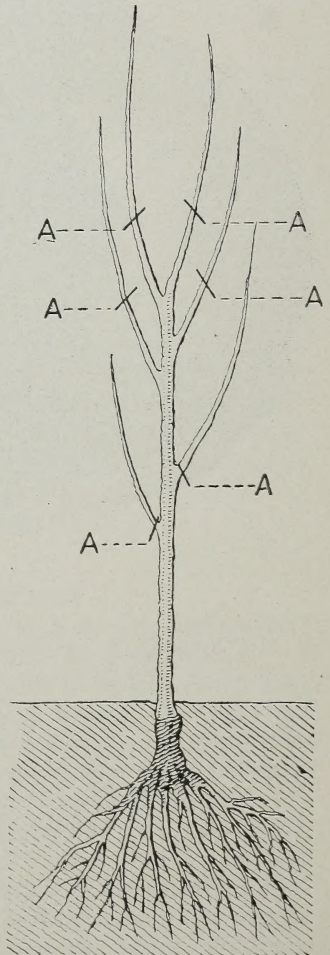
It is surprising how many orchards you see planted out with the young trees left with the full amount of limbs on, just as they came from the nursery. By the accompanying drawing we endeavor to show how a young tree should be trimmed and planted:—One of the most necessary of all things is to make the hole large enough to hold the entire root system well spread out. Never crowd the roots. Plant the tree in the ground an inch deeper than it was in the nursery row. You can easily see the mark on the trunk.

Next is to trim the young tree the way you want it to grow. If a low headed tree is preferred, cut back the top leaving such limbs as you may want. In the drawing we have shown the most popular way of trimming young trees. This generally gives a medium height tree, very well formed. The cross lines marked "A" on the limbs show where the cut should be made. The two lower limbs are too low to be left on and should be cut off close to the trunk as marked by the lines "A."

If more pains were taken in setting out your stock, there would be less loss of trees to the planter.

Details of Setting the Young Trees

The work of planting is made comparatively easy by the method recommended in the foregoing paragraph, viz: by the opening of a furrow with a plow for the rows and cross-checking to indicate the points at which to set the trees. When planting, cut back the top to a point where the future head is to be formed, smooth off the ends of all the bruised and broken roots, then set, at the point in the row indicated by the cross check, straighten the roots out into a natural position, fill in among them firmly fine dirt, and tramp all down with the foot. It is best to set the trees a little



deeper than when in the nursery and leaning slightly to the south or southwest, to brace them against prevailing winds. By this position the tops will soon shade and protect the bodies from the intense heat of the summer sun, which is likely to cause sun scald. After the planting of the orchard is completed, the open furrows between the trees may be filled up by plowing one or more furrows against the row. The second year the young shoots must usually be cut back again.

Losses by Lack of Care

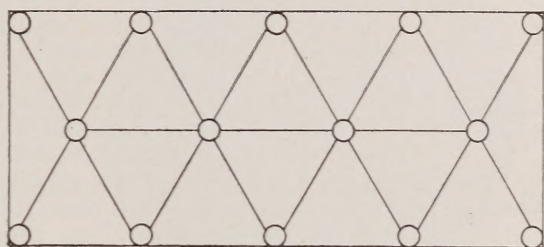
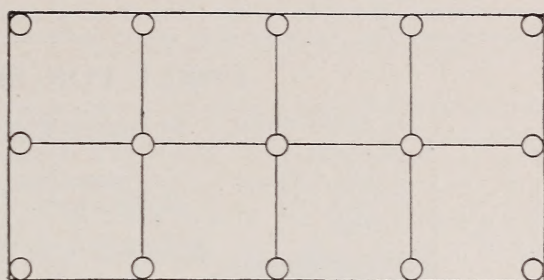
In connection with the death of trees it is desired to lay special stress upon the importance of performing all operations in the management and care of an orchard

in a painstaking way. It is worse than time and money squandered to purchase trees, transplant them, and then neglect them afterwards in such manner as to lose them entirely; and yet this is the result in a large majority of cases. It has been estimated that scarcely more than 10 per cent. of the trees that are grown and sold by nurserymen survive the after-ordeal to which they are subjected before reaching the bearing age. And this great loss is very largely the result of carelessness and neglect of the planters. The farmer who does not propose to give the same careful treatment to his orchard that he does to his other crops had better not make the effort to have one. If he expects to sow his young trees to grass or small grain and then to graze it with calves or other live stock he will find other and cheaper methods of occupying his land and feeding his stock than by investing in trees. Better save his money and pains and wisely decide in advance to go without an orchard.

Culture

Thorough and oft-repeated stirring of the soil is absolutely essential to success. Such culture as is needed to produce a first class crop of corn or potatoes will keep an orchard in good health and vigor, provided the ground is sufficiently fertile. As already stated, in no case should small grain or grass be grown in an orchard. This mistake is often made by thoughtless or inexperienced planters.

The ground having been properly prepared before planting, a two-horse cultivator frequently run between the rows will keep it in good condition during the growing season. Each Spring the surface should be well stirred with a two-horse plow, using a short single tree next to the row of trees to avoid danger of bruising the trunks of the trees. In plowing, the furrows should be alternally turned toward and from the trees. Such culture should be continued from year to year at least until the trees come into full fruiting, and even then it is questionable whether it should be discontinued. If it should be discontinued, red or crimson clover is the only crop allowable, and that should be turned under as often as once in every two years. As a rule, continuous cultivation gives the most satisfactory results.



How to Lay Out an Apple Orchard

There are two ways, the old square and the new triangular.

SPRAYING

THE necessity of spraying is acknowledged by all authorities as being one of the requirements of successful fruit growing. An enormous amount of money has been spent during the last few years in every state in the union for the study of sprays and mixtures and the value of each. Spraying not only insures better fruit, but more of it, greatly increasing its quality and value.

TABLE FOR SPRAYING

	1st Application	2d Application	3d Application	4th Application
Apple	Before buds start, Copper Sulphate solution and Arsenite.	After the blossoms have formed but before they open.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenite.	2 weeks later, Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenite.
Cherry	Before buds open, Bordeaux.	When the fruit has set, Bordeaux.	2 weeks later, Bordeaux or Kerosene.	2 weeks later if necessary, Bordeaux and Arsenite.
Pears	Before buds open, Bordeaux.	When the blossoms have formed but before they open, Bordeaux or Kerosene.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, Bordeaux or Kerosene.	Repeat in 2 weeks if necessary, Bordeaux Mixture or Kerosene.
Plums	Before buds open, Bordeaux. <i>Black Knots should</i>	As soon as the blossoms fall, Bordeaux. <i>be cut off and burned</i>	2 weeks later, Bordeaux or Paris green. <i>whenever found.</i>	Repeat at intervals of 2 weeks if necessary.
Peaches	Very early before April 1st, Copper Sulphate.	2 weeks later, Bordeaux.	When the fruit is set, Copper Sulphate.	Repeat in 2 weeks if rot appears, Copper Sulphate.
Quince	Before buds open.	When fruit is set.	2 weeks later.	3 weeks later.
Raspberry Blackberries Etc.	Before buds open, Bordeaux.	When new canes are a foot high, Bordeaux.	2 weeks later, Bordeaux.	
Grapes	Before buds open, Copper Sulphate and Paris green.	When the leaves are half grown, Paris green.	When the fruit is set, Paris green.	Repeat in 3 weeks if necessary, Paris green.
Gooseberries	As leaves open, Bordeaux.	Repeating in 2 weeks, Bordeaux.	2 weeks later, Bordeaux.	Repeat in 2 weeks if necessary, Bordeaux
Currants	As soon as worms are found on lower and inner leaves. Bordeaux.	If worms reappear, repeat in 2 weeks, Bordeaux.	Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary, Hellebore.	After fruit is picked, Bordeaux freely.
Strawberries	Just as the blossoms open, Bordeaux.	After fruit is set, Bordeaux.	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux.	

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Copper Sulphate	-	-	-	6 pounds
Quicklime	-	-	-	4 pounds
Water	-	-	-	45 gallons

To destroy leaf-eating insects, add four ounces of Paris green. For Peach, use three pounds each of copper sulphate and lime, and three ounces of Paris green, on account of the tenderness of the foliage.

We recommend crude petroleum, 20 to 25% with water, for Apples, Pears, Plums, etc., and whale-oil soap, full strength and quantity, for Peaches.

ARSENITE OF LEAD

Arsenite of Lead, 1 lb. Water, 150 gallons.

HELLEBORE

Fresh White Hellebore, 1 oz. Water, 3 gallons.

KEROSENE EMULSION

Hard Soap	-	-	-	½ pound
Boiling Water	-	-	-	1 gallon
Kerosene	-	-	-	2 gallons

TOBACCO

Boil tobacco stems, and use at the rate of two gallons to each pound of stems, for sucking insects.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE

Copper Carbonate, 5 ounces. Ammonia, 2 quarts. Water, 50 gallons.

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, as it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purpose as Bordeaux.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION

Copper sulphate, 1 pound. Water, 25 gallons.

This should be used only before the foliage appears. It is easily applied, and acts as a general germicide and disinfectant. In simple solution copper sulphate is very injurious to foliage. When lime is added, as in making Bordeaux mixture, its corrosive action is neutralized and injury to the foliage prevented. In this way a larger quantity of bluestone may be used, and it adheres to the foliage better by the agency of lime.

Varieties of Apples

Baldwin

The Baldwin is the leading commercial variety in the orchards of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is the standard fruit in the American markets and is one of the leading Apples used in cold storage for the export trade. It is a large, red Winter Apple and is very desirable on account of its size, color and quality. The tree is a strong grower, long-lived and vigorous, and yields a uniform grade of fruit with very few culls. Fruit keeps in common storage until April; cold storage until May or later. Tree bears fruit seventh year from planting.



Baldwin

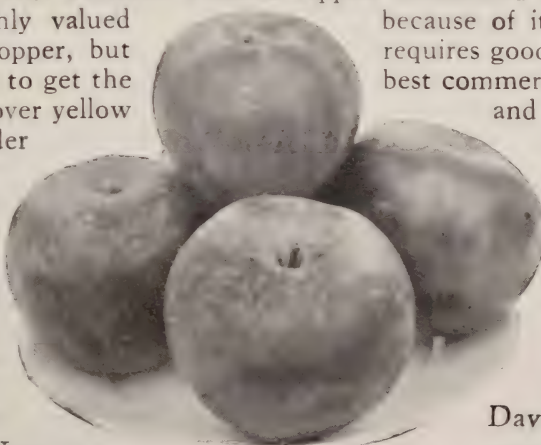
Ben Davis

A popular Apple in Southern New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Fruit is medium to large, of a bright, deep red color, or red striped over clear yellow. Has a thick, tough skin. The flesh is whitish, firm, juicy and sub-acid. It is one of the best keeping Apples on the market today, lasting in cold storage until June or July. Its habit of blossoming late in the Spring is an advantage in some regions, as the weather is then more apt to be favorable during the pollinating period, and the result is that Ben Davis in such cases often bears good crops when with other varieties there is more or less of a crop failure.

Duchess of Oldenburg

One of the most valuable Russian Apples introduced into this country. The tree is highly valued. It is a reliable cropper, but lizing and spraying to get the fruit, red striped over yellow has a thick tender keep or ship very rather yellow, and juicy. It is for culinary purposes August and

because of its great hardness. requires good cultivation, fertilizer best commercial results. The and very attractive; skin, but does not well. Flesh is firm, crisp, tender sub-acid and good poses. Its season September.



Gano — An the best in West- It is of the Ben better quality. Very It stands handling well Bears young and abundantly.

Duchess of Oldenburg

Apple that does ern New York. Davis type, but has attractive red Apple. and is a good keeper The

Varieties of Apples



Hubbardston

ish yellow color, striped with red. Flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, tender and juicy, sub-acid and of extra good quality. Its season is late September until November.

flesh of the fruit is whitish slightly tinged with yellow, very firm, tender, crisp, juicy and sub-acid. Its season extends from December to May.

Gravenstein

For culinary purposes this Apple cannot be excelled by any in its season and commands a high price. It is being grown extensively in portions of the Hudson River Valley for domestic and foreign markets.

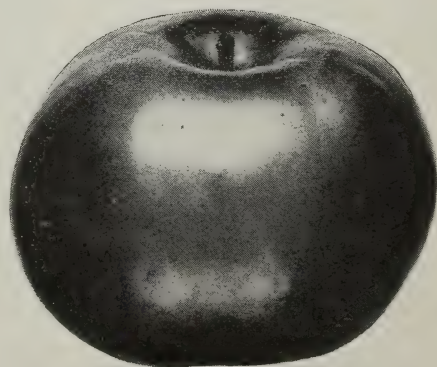
The fruit is large and roundish, of a green-

Hubbardston

An excellent commercial variety and deserves more extensive planting among fruit growers. In many parts of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania the Hubbardston is one of the most profitable varieties, ripening as it does between the perishable early Autumn varieties and the late ripening Winter Apples. It bears at an early age and yields heavy crops. The tree is a vigorous grower and the fruit is large, smooth and uniform. Color of skin greenish or yellow mottled with bright red and having spots of russet on red portions of the fruit. The flesh is white, firm, fine-grained and tender. It has a sub-acid flavor and is of excellent quality. Season October to January.

Jonathan

This tree comes into bearing young, but requires a fertile, well tilled soil. Under favorable conditions the tree is a reliable and prolific bearer. This fruit is of a very handsome red color, very uniform in shape. The flesh is whitish, sometimes with a tinge of red, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid and of a very good quality. Its season is from November to January.



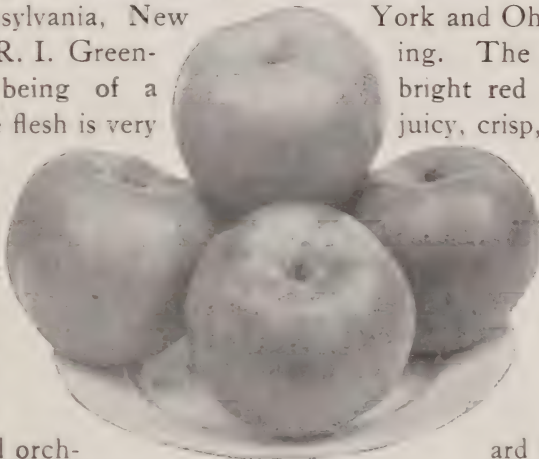
McIntosh Red

King of Tompkins County

One of the standard varieties grown for commercial purposes, and gives the greatest satisfaction when top-worked on some hardier variety. The fruit is of a bright red color, large and uniform. It is well adapted for marketing in fancy packages and is in good demand for both special and general trade, often selling at an advance over standard varieties in both domestic and foreign markets. The flesh is yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy and sub-acid, and of the best quality. It keeps in cold storage until February or later.

Northern Spy

This variety ranks about third in commercial importance with the fruit growers of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, being surpassed by Baldwin and R. I. Greening. The fruit is large and very attractive, being of a bright red color with a delicate bloom. The flesh is very juicy, crisp, tender and excellent for dessert or fine culinary uses. Its reputation in the market and brings high prices the fruit is always in demand. The fruit is ready for use in November or December and keeps well in cold storage until April, or if more carefully handled, until May. The tree is a very strong and thrifty grower and orchard trees should stand



40 to 50 feet apart to prevent them crowding. Because of its thrifty habits, the Northern Spy is often used to topwork other varieties on and many are planted expressly for this purpose.

McIntosh Red

This variety is very attractive in appearance, of deep red color and good size. The flesh is very tender, perfumed and delicious. It requires several pickings, as the crop ripens unevenly. The tree is a strong grower, hardy and healthy. It comes into bearing rather young and is a reliable cropper. The fruit is above medium size. Flesh white, sometimes veined with red, firm, crisp, tender, juicy and sub-acid. It is of very good quality. Fruit will keep until January in cold storage.

Maiden Blush

This Apple is of the standard varieties and has proven very satisfactory for the commercial orchard, because it bears young, is a reliable and prolific cropper,

Varieties of Apples

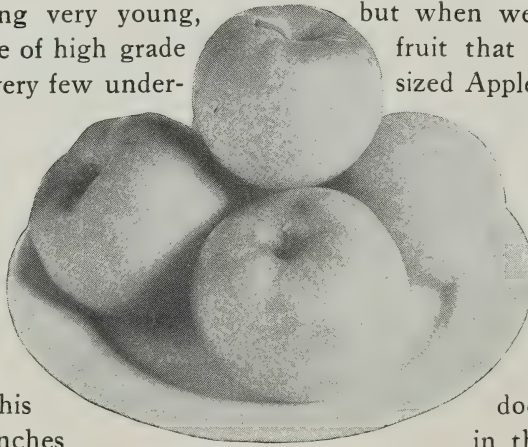
fine hardy grower and usually brings extra good prices. The fruit is medium to large and uniform in size and shape. Skin is pale wax-yellow with crimson blush. The flesh is white, crisp, tender, juicy and sub-acid. Its season is from September to December.

Northwestern Greening

This is an attractive greenish-yellow Apple, sometimes faintly marked with red. The flesh is white tinged with yellow, crisp, firm and juicy. Mildly sub-acid and fair to good in quality. The tree is a thrifty grower and very hardy. It is a productive and regular bearer. It is popular in sections too cold for the R. I. Greening.

Rhode Island Greening

This Apple ranks next in popularity to the Baldwin. The tree does not come into bearing very young, but when well grown produces a large percentage of high grade fruit that is smooth, uniform and large, with very few under-sized Apples, and is strong and vigorous. In growing the tree it should be headed high, as when it gets older the branches become long, wide-drooping, especially when loaded with fruit. The tree requires careful thinning. The top is apt to become dense and shut out the air and sunlight. This does not mean to cut off the large branches in the center, but thinning the top every year by cutting out such small branches as may need it.



Rhode Island Greening

The fruit is above medium to large in size, uniform in shape and size. The skin is thick and tough and grass-green or yellow in color. The flesh is yellowish, firm, crisp, tender, juicy and sub-acid. The R. I. Greening is of the highest quality. In ordinary storage its season is from October to February, but in cold storage it may be held commercially until April.

Wagener

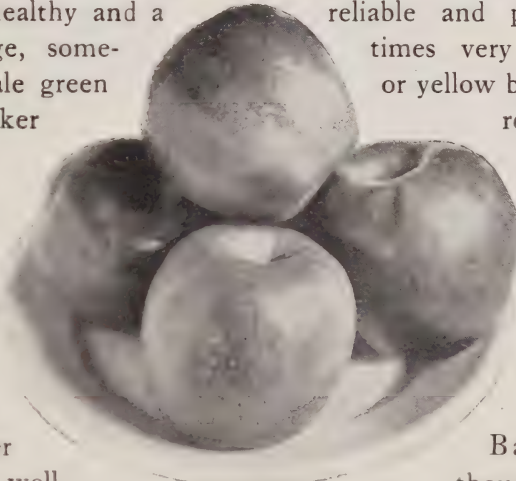
This is one of the varieties that bear at an early age. The tree is a quick grower and very thrifty. It is planted a great deal as a filler for orchards, as it bears an abundance of fruit when young; is of rather dwarf habit and gets

Woodlawn Nurseries

weak when old. The fruit is medium to large, skin tough and of a bright light red color. Flesh whitish, firm, crisp, tender, very juicy and sub-acid. Wagener is of the very best quality. It's season is from October to February or later.

Stark

This variety is considered one of the good commercial kinds. The tree is thrifty, hardy, healthy and a reliable and productive cropper. The fruit is large, sometimes very large size. The skin is smooth, pale green or yellow blushed and mottled with red with darker red stripes. Stark is a very handsome Apple and brings high prices in the market. The flesh is yellowish, firm, tender, juicy, with a slightly sub-acid flavor, and is of very good quality. It stands handling well and can be kept in ordinary storage until May or June. Its cultivation extends over a greater territory than either Baldwin or R. I. Greening, being well thought of North, South and West and is popular in the export trade.



Stark

Wealthy



Wagener

This variety is being planted for commercial purposes in many parts of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and the New England States. The tree is very hardy and is valuable in cold climates. It is a very thrifty grower and a prolific bearer. The one fault with the tree is its tendency to bear a very heavy crop, which if not thinned out, is apt to run to small sized fruit. The fruit is above medium to large in size when well grown. It has a very attractive bright red color and brings good prices in the market. The flesh is white, sometimes stained with red. It is crisp, ten-

Varieties of Apples

der, very juicy, sub-acid and of very good quality. Its season is from October to January.



Wolf River



Wealthy

Wolf River

This Apple closely resembles the Alexander, but the tree is hardier and the variety more popular among fruit men. The fruit is large and uniform in shape. The skin is thick, pale yellow or green striped and mottled with deep bright red, making it a very handsome and attractive Apple, and one that brings a very good price in the market. The flesh of the Wolf River is of a whitish color tinged with yellow, very firm, tender and juicy, and of good quality. Its season is from September to December.

Deal Direct with the Nursery

**SAVE MONEY
Get Satisfaction**

***Don't take our word for it, read what the Government
Department of Agricultural says about it :***

In the Farmers Bulletin, No. 113, of the United States Department of Agriculture, it says: "By securing trees at the near-by nursery all danger from damage by long transit and the injurious effects of sunshine and frost are avoided; besides, if the farmer makes his purchase direct from the nurserymen, *he will save the expense of the middleman or agent*, and is less liable to the mistakes and injury that may occur through repeated handling."

Woodlawn Nurseries

PRICE LIST FOR FALL 1911

FRUIT TREES

KIND	Each	In Lots of 10	In Lots of 50	In Lots of 100
APPLES, all Varieties				
5 to 7 ft. XXX Grade.....	35 cents	\$ 3 00	\$13 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft. XX ".....	25 "	2 25	11 00	20 00
3 to 4 ft. X ".....	20 "	1 80	7 00	12 00
PEACH				
5 to 6 ft. XXX Grade.....	25 "	2 00	7 00	12 00
4 to 5 ft. XX ".....	20 "	1 50	5 00	9 00
2 to 4 ft. X ".....	15 "	1 00	3 50	6 00
PEAR, Standard				
5 to 7 ft. XXX Grade.....	30 "	2 75	12 50	25 00
4 to 5 ft. XX ".....	25 "	2 40	10 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft. X ".....	20 "	1 75	6 50	12 00
PEAR, Dwarf				
3 to 4 ft. XXX Grade.....	25 "	2 00	7 50	15 00
2 to 3 ft. XX ".....	20 "	1 50	6 00	12 00
PLUM				
5 to 7 ft. XXX Grade.....	30 "	2 75	11 00	20 00
4 to 5 ft. XX ".....	25 "	2 00	8 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft. X ".....	20 "	1 50	5 50	10 00
CHERRY, Sweet, Sour				
5 to 7 ft. XXX Grade.....	25 "	2 00	8 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft. XX ".....	20 "	1 50	6 50	12 00
3 to 4 ft. X ".....	15 "	1 25	4 50	8 00
QUINCE				
3 to 4 ft. XXX Grade.....	35 "	3 00	13 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft. XX ".....	25 "	2 25	11 00	20 00
APRICOT				
4 to 6 ft. XXX Grade.....	35 "	3 00	13 00	25 00

ORNAMENTAL TREES

KIND	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
Birch, Cut Leaf, Weeping	5 to 6 ft.	50 cents	6 to 8 ft.	\$ 75
Beech, Purple-Leaved			3 to 4 ft.	50
Catalpa, Speciosa			8 to 10 ft.	50
Catalpa, Bungeii, (Umbrella Tree)....	2-year heads		Extra Large	1 00
Crab, Bechtels Double Flowering			"	50
Elm, American White	7 to 8 ft.	50 cents	8 to 10 ft.	75
Horse Chestnut.....	6 to 8 ft.	50 "	8 to 10 ft.	75
Linden, American (Basswood)			7 to 8 ft.	75
" European.....			7 to 8 ft.	75
Magnolia, (all varieties).....			4 to 5 ft.	2 00
Maple, Norway			8 to 10 ft.	1 00
" Ash-Leaved	7 to 8 ft.	50 cents	8 to 10 ft.	75
" Japan Blood-Leaved			2 to 3 ft.	1 00
" Silver-Leaved.....	8 to 10 ft.	50 "	10 to 12 ft.	75
" Weir's Cut Leaf			8 to 10 ft.	75
Mountain Ash, European			7 to 8 ft.	50
" Oak-Leaved			7 to 8 ft.	50
Mulberry, Downing				50
" New American				50
" Russian				50
" Black English.....				50
" Hicks				50
" Teas' Weeping.....				1 50
Plum, Purple-Leaved			5 to 7 ft.	50
Poplar, Carolina	6 to 8 ft.	35 cents	8 to 10 ft.	50
Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet			3 to 4 ft.	50
Willow, Babylonica			6 to 8 ft.	50

Woodlawn Nurseries

FALL PRICES—(Continued)

RED RASPBERRIES			
	12	100	1000
Columbian.....	\$ 40	\$1 50	\$10 00
Wood's Cuthbert	40	1 50	10 00
Herbert.....	1 50	6 00	50 00
Marlboro	40	1 50	10 00
Ruby.....	50	2 00	15 00
BLACK RASPBERRIES			
	12	100	1000
Black Diamond.....	\$ 40	\$1 50	\$12 00
Cumberland	40	1 50	12 00
Gregg	40	1 50	12 00
Kansas	40	1 50	12 00
PLUM FARMER.....	40	1 50	12 00
BLACKBERRIES			
	12	100	1000
Blowers.....	\$ 60	\$3 50	\$25 00
Eldorado.....	50	2 00	15 00
Snyder.....	40	1 50	12 00
Taylor.....	40	1 50	12 00
Wilson's Early	40	1 50	12 00
CURRENTS			
	Each	12	100
Cherry.....	\$ 10	\$ 75	\$ 5 00
Fay's Prolific.....	10	75	5 00
Lee's Prolific	10	75	6 00
Perfection.....	15	1 50	12 00
Red Cross.....	10	75	6 00
White Grape.....	10	75	6 00
Wilder	10	75	6 00
GOOSEBERRIES			
	Each	12	100
Downing.....	\$ 15	\$1 50	\$10 00
Houghton.....	15	1 50	10 00
Pearl.....	15	1 20	10 00
Red Jacket	20	2 00	12 00
GRAPES			
		12	100
Agawam.....		\$1 00	\$ 4 00
Concord		75	3 00
Campbell's Early		2 00	10 00
Brown's Seedling		2 50	10 00
Moore's Early		1 50	5 00
Niagara		1 00	4 00
Worden		1 50	5 00
ROSES			
	Each	12	
ROSES.....	\$ 25	\$2 50
SHRUBS			
SHRUBS.....	25
VINES			
VINES	25
JAPAN WALNUT			
JAPAN WALNUT	50	5 00

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OUR GUARANTEE. While we exercise the greatest care to have our stock genuine and reliable, we agree to replace on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labelled, and it is hereby mutually agreed that our replacing it or offer to replace it shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

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